Thus, it is hoped, the foundations of a more satisfactory response from Ger-many may be laid in advance of the despatch of the note of the United States. Many see in this the only hope of bringing Germany to that frame of mind which is believed to be absolutely essential if a break between the two

Memorandum for President.

The assembly of the Cabinet disclosed the fact that but few of the members had come prepared to urge or recommend any specific course of action in response to the German note. Only one member had prepared a memorandum expressing his views, and this was left for the President's consideration. This member submitted a memorandum, fol-lowing the Lusitania catastrophe, which the note that was sent to Germany. It is understood that other memoranda will the President to-morrow.

voice of Secretary Bryan was heard an extract from the message: favor of a course least likely to re-German suggestion that alleged facts in connection with the Lusitania be dis-

volved. These members, and they were in the majority, contended that the United States in the majority, contended that the Ing from Germany a declaration as to flinching fidelity to the cause of our whether she intends or does not intend country; but at the same time we would

Should Germany answer in the negashe is an outlaw among naand deserving of treatment such. Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, in the event of such a reply being made from Berlin, would in their opinion be the logical and inevi-table response of the United States.

Three Courses Open to U. S.

In this connection, there was some dis-cussion at the Cabinet meeting as to the probable courses open to the United States in the event of the worst coming present diplomatic negotia-y three possible courses were acknowledged—open hostilities with Germany, a severing of diplomatic rela-tions or the laying of an embargo on the shipment of all exports to Germany. It can be said that no decision has been reached as to the course of the United States in the event of Germany refusing to satisfy the President's demands. Such satisfy the President's demands. Such decision will not be seriously taken until it is apparent that the diplo-tic negotiations have failed. A compromise course suggested at to-

lay's Cabinet meeting was that the United States deny categorically the assertions by Germany with regard to the Lusitania. This was urged particu-larly with references to Germany's asser-tion that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser. It was suggested that the United States might States might assert first that it had every reason to know that the Lusitania was not armed, and, thta even if it did have two guns below decks, these would States, a vessel of war, subject to the kind of attack made by Germany. It was also suggested that the United States should tell Germany that its laws with regard to explosives on passenger ships are municipal laws, and have nothing whatever to do with the principles President's note of May 15."

The majority of the President's advisers, however, held that even to enter upon this limited discussion of the facts would be extremely dangerous and would give Germany further opportunity to evade declaring herself on the vital prinles and prolonging the discussion

many pledged herself to suspend for the period of the investigation all subma-rine operations likely to involve the is-sues raised by the United States. to the interview which the German Am

bassador is to have with President Wi Count von Bernstorff is earnestly and effort to avoid a rupture. Furthermore, this country. The question in doubt is what sacrifices, if any, she is willing is what sacrifices, if any, so make to avoid a break.

Must Get New Point of View.

The Administration holds, however, that both the Ambassador and his Gov-ernment must bring themselves to look t the situation in a radically different light before there will be any hope of effecting a satisfactory adjustment of the issues between the two Governments. The Ambassador has been represented by persons in his confidence as viewing the issues as a business propoto be treated as such. Such a responsible for the note received yester-day from Berlin. Until the German authorities recognize that the issue is one of principle and not one of facts officials here declare there can be no hope of the two Governments reaching an agree-

Much more importance is attached to what the President may say to the German Ambassador than to anything the Ambassador is likely to say to the President. Officials here find themselves forced to the conclusion that the Ambassador that the Ambassador is likely to say to the President. Officials here find themselves forced to the conclusion that the Ambassador than to anything the Austrian the United States in view of Germany's position at Malborghetto, which compands the important railway junction at Tarvis, on the Udine-Villach line. From Canada keles the action of Pontebba and Pontafel, is bombarding the Austrian position at Malborghetto, which compands the important railway junction at Tarvis, on the Udine-Villach line. From Canada keles the action of Pontebba and Pontafel, is bombarding the Austrian position at Malborghetto, which companies the conclusion of the Eustern from the direction of Pontebba and Pontafel, is bombarding the Austrian position at Malborghetto, which companies the Company's position at Malborghetto, which companies the Company position at Malborghetto, which c

forced to the conclusion that the Ambassador lacks that very intimate communication with his Government necessary
for the fullest representation of the
views of Berlin. For many reasons it is
felt that there is a difference between the
influences acting upon him and those
predominating at Berlin which cannot
but have the effect of causing difference between the
full the point of view.

Could the Ambassador be brought to
realize the American point of view from
President Wilson's own lips and send
home a report impressing this upon his
Government, officials believe there would
be a better basis for hope as to the
furnive relations of the two Governments.

They believe that if Germany could be
hrought to realize the absolute necessition

Tarvis, on the Udine-Villach line. From
Caporetto Italian guns are engaged in
ad utel with chose of the poperful Ausfall the papers and basis

States so long, is an abuse of American
patience and presents an unreal basis
of liscussion. We do not believe that
and the Italians. Goritz, which is the
set to the Austrian position covering
Trieste. is suffering severely from the
latians. Goritz, which is the
set to the Austrian position covering
Trieste. is suffering severely from the
latians. Gritz, which is the
set to the Austrian position covering
Trieste. is suffering severely from the
latians artillery
along the roads beyond Mossa. One of
the Goriz forts has been destroyed.
The form is an official review.

Caporetto Italian guns are engaged in
ad utel with chose of the poperful Austhis three is no difference between the
influences acting upon him and those
president Wilson, any more than any of
discussion. We do not believe that
that there is no difference between the
influences acting upon him and those
president Wilson, any more than any of
discussion. We do not believe that
the latian guns are engaged in
ad utel with chose of the point and the United States than been evacto the town of Gradisca has been evacto the town form the Austrians
and treation. The town forms They believe that if Germany could be brought to realize the absolute necessity making her submarine operation conform to the principles for which the United States is contending a basis of negotiations to which the United States uld consent to be a party might be

it is pointed out that Germany would lose nothing by offering to cease sub-marine attacks on unarmed passenger chips, although it is presumed Germany would demand as a condition of this offer that the United States prevent the carrying of contraband on such vessels This suggestion was put forth in Austro-German quarters here two weeks ago and while rejected in official quarters at that time, it might possibly lead to something which could be accepted by both Governments. The objection stated to this suggestion then was that Germany could not expect the United States to change the laws in the process of litigation or surrender its unquestioned rightss to suit Germany's venience. It was also pointed out that the United States neutrality might thus be involved, as such a procedure would certainly help Germany in her task of destroying contraband of war destined for England and France.

URGES NEUTRALITY

Bartholdt Organization Pleads With Wilson Not to Add "Fuel to Fire."

HOBSON FAVORS INQUIRY

The American Independence Union, of which Richard Bartholdt is president, on a fund supplied by the Duchess de primitive countries medically, as well proved to be in large part the basis of sent to President Wilson last night a Talleyrand (Anna Gould), has returned as in about every other respect. message urging him to continue to main-tain a strictly neutral attitude toward swer to a call for American physicians.

American viewpoint, these physicians is betraying no secret to say that the warring nations. The following is Dr. Cookingham worked in Serbia with would scarcely

an extract from the message:

"While an enormous pressure is being brought to bear upon you by the friends and advocates of the one belligerent party, there are twenty to twenty-five acts of a discussion of these points alsed by Germany enlisted the symathy of one or two members of the ability of one or two members of the ability of one or two members of the ability.

"Albert Cook of Brooklyn, N. Y., another physician sent to Europe by the friends and advocates of the one belligerent party, there are twenty to twenty-five million loyal citizens of the United States who are in sympathy with Germany enlisted the symathy of one or two members of the ability of one or two members of the ability of one or two members of the ability of the part of others present, particustally in the field practitioners.

Albert Cook of Brooklyn, N. Y., another physician sent to Europe by the fundescribes the conditions in Serbia and no medical material. The typhus case are placed in the hospitals with the surgical cases. There are lice everywhere, the very ground swarming with Marseilles, whence he will sail for New York on the Patria.

Dr. Cookingham began work on Januals of the part of others present, particustally immune or must have been bitten of the war. From the moment he beon the part of others present, particularly those trained in dealing with questions of law and its principles. By these it was urged that it was impos-

that the United States holds make known to you that our hearts are cred and inviolable right of trembling with spixiety less under the "The Americans on unarmed merchant ships to be immune from attack on the high allen influences our country may stray from the course of strict neutrality and instead of working for peace only add

HOBSON FOR INQUIRY.

rges President to Call Investigate ing Court.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 1 .- Capt. Richmond P. Hobson in a telegram sent to President Wilson to-night recommends the calling of a court of inquiry to con-sider the points at issue with Gerthe points at iss. He says in part:

"The German note raises distinct sestions of fact, maintaining that the usitania was under British Admiralty rders to ram submarines, was in ef-ect a submarine destroyer and otherwise engaged in war operations, transporting men and materials. If this con-tention is correct our Government has no standing in international law for de-

manding a disavowal.

"Furthermore, Germany expresses regret for the loss of innocent life and ontends that internal explosion and other contributing causes of English and even criminal origin are chiefly response sible. If this contention is correct our Government hasn't even the general ground of humanity to stand on."

LODGE DISSATISFIED.

Says German Note Falls to Mee U. S. Demands.

LYNN, Mass., June 1 .- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge does not regard the reply of Germany as at all satisfactory. In in interview granted to-day, the first

me from Nahant, he said:
"The German note does not seem to me satisfactory or to meet in any way

SAYS SEA LAW IS

nized Principle, London Paper Declares.

the text of which is before us this morning, is a document of great importance in the evolution of sea law and it raises questions the substance of which concerns us all."

The newspaper continues to point out that previous to the war it was an unquestioned principle that a belligerent who seized an enemy merchantman eresponsible for the safety of the was responsible for the safety of the non-combatants.

"In the early stages of the war," the editorial proceeds, 'we saw this obliga-tion honorably acknowledged by the captains of the Emden and other Ger-man cruisers.'

The American note stands for this

principle, while the German reply argues that danger from a suspicious craft is reason for the sinking of the vessel so when officials here believe must have been uppermost in the minds of those quickly that her passengers and crew

PARIS EXPECTS ACTION.

Papers Consider German Note Diplomatic Blander.

\$3 WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION SUNDAY, JUNE 6th

ROYAL BLUE LINE New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio R.R.'s. A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonder-ful attractions.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6th Leave W. 22d St., 11 50 P. M.; Liberty St. 2:01 Midnight Saturday nights.

tion and the strength of its determination to uphold the principles involved GERMAN UNION HERE TYPHUS SPREADS, SERBIA TURKS LOSE 40,000 in the submarine issue. NOW A VAST PEST HOUSE IN THE DARDANELLES

Dr. Cookingham, Sent Abroad by "The Sun," Recovers Suffer Terrible Punishment in From Disease—Only 300 Physicians to Minister to Population of 3,000,000.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. tically no treatment, the three Serbian PESSIMISM IN CAPITAL Cookingham of Red Hook, N. Y., who medicines. was sent to Paris last fall by THE SUN respondent that Serbia is one of the most Dr. Albert Cook of Brooklyn, N. Y., medical practitioners.

sible to discuss questions of fact, the lies the people of this country will find ham himself, to do the work. They had relevancy of which is not yet admitted, that in many respects they have been while Germany has not yet declared herself on the guestions of them of the many respects they have been a small and poorly equipped hospital, but no supplies, drugs or nurses, exself on the guestions of them. questions of principle in influenced.

ese members, and they were ority, contended that the assure the President of the United States or The Serbia civilians were lacking in

> amount of work confronting the two doctors.
>
> "The typhus epidemic began on November 1' and thereafter there were practically 150 deaths daily at Valyevo, which, among the soldiers and prisoners." "The typhus epidemic began on No-vember 1 and thereafter there were thiefly among the soldiers and prisoners. This rate of mortality continued at Val-yevo, and in the rest of Serbia the nornor- front has suffered less from typhus that the rest of the country. Communication with this army has been reduced to the

Dr. Cook's Martyrdom Honored.

"After Dr. Cook had contracted typhus his condition was aggravated the lack of proper nursing facilities. January 28 his condition became very eight cents a pograve and on February 13 he died forty and fifty of After his death the Serbian Government in wood or coal.

The population vices granted his mother and wife 10,- Italy's intervention, and would have pre-000 francs (\$2,000) and promised to erect a monument to his memory."

Dr. Cookingham fell ill with typhus promised to ferred that country to remain neutral, nemory." as it is believed that the Allies have on January 20 and had nearly recovered by February 7, when he was attacked with the more severe form of the dis-This to Serbia, especially by securing three licity for the country's needs. H form of the disease lasted for weeks, during which time his tempera- lieves that the typhus epidemic total weeks, during which time his tempera- lieves that the typhus epidemic total the worst of modern times and that it ture rose to 104 and 106 degrees, with- the worst of modern times and that it is growing worse. He hopes to return the typhus epidemic total the typhus epidemic the typhus epidemic total and lost fifty pounds. He received prac- outfit from the United States.

CLOSE TO ROVERETO

Continued from First Page

the infantry dash which won the moun-

Thought Spies Were at Work.

Two enemy aeroplanes have visited

the eastern coast. One flew over Bart, the other over Brindisi, and dropped

bombs. At Bari a boy 15 years old was killed and at Brindisi two per-sons were wounded.

GORITZ SUFFERS.

Italian Artillery Busy-Gradisca

Raked by Cross Fire.

LONDON, June 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Chiasso telegraphs:

BIG GUNS ACTIVE.

Continue, Says Vienna.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, June 1.— The Austrian War Office issued the fol-

On the Pruth River and in Poland

In the Italian theatre of war on

the Folgaria plateau artillery duels continue. On the frontier in the Carinthia district in the region of Karfreit (Caponetto) skirmishes con-

lowing official statement to-day

the situation is unchanged.

Artillery Duels on Corinthia Front

Special Cable Despatch to THE SC:

dain peak.
Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, has

ITALIANS TAKE PEAK

Dr. Cookingham lay miserably nattress which was placed on the here being no bedstead. Sm:

abounds everywhere, he said, and the

ninimum in the hope that the men will

be spared from the disease.

There is nothing to eat in all Serbia.

he says, except prunes, cabbage, a little

pork and inferior sugar, which sells for eight cents a pound. Oranges sell for

forty and fifty cents apiece. There is

promised Kaly the entire Dalmatian

Thomas Lipton rendered great services

specify the ships available and e the classes to move first. Pas-for officers first class and privates third class will be provided by the Italian Government. An Italian officer said last night that all misgivings as o a violation of American neutrality embarking reservists here had been spelled. A number of Italian officer knee deep in mud encouraging the Run-ners who were shelling the Austrian positions on the summit preparatory to the Taormina.

BALKAN UNION RUMORED

been made a lieutenant of cavalry and has gone to the front. He will be attached to the headquaters staff of Gen. Cadorna. The poet left Rome incognito, but friends learned of his trip and the railroad car in which he travelled was filled with flowers. Besides written Rome Hears Austria Will Be tacked Simultaneously. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME. June 1 .- The prevailing belief Government and diplomatic circles ing an epic poem on the second risorgi-mento of Italy Signor d'Annunzio in-tends to versify the war songs of the here is that all the Balkan States will There was agreement that no suggestion of investigation by a Hague commission or other body could be entertained by this Government unless Ger
Soldiers.

The Tribuna, with the permission of the intervention of Rumania being purposely delayed owing to a preconcerted anti-German rioting in Milan was the war plan against Austria. This could be soldiers.

and the chief of police of the city by tria from every side.

the commander in chief of the army.

According to advices from Vienna the situation in the Austrian capital A mob suspecting that a light on top the Hotel Metropole was used war demonstrations almost every day A mob suspecting that a light on top laration of war. There have been antifor signalling to Austrian aeroplanes and break of the communication of the ply to the communication of the to avoid a rupture. Furthermore, talk have reason to believe that many does not want a break with country. The question in doubt.

DESTROYERS IN RAID.

Italians Said to Have Damaged 2 Unfinished Austrian Cruisers.

thus described in an official statement issued to-day: Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Mail cor-espondent at Rome sends a despatch hat Italian destroyers are believed to have damaged two Austrian armorec The electric power station also

BAYONETS WON ABLAIN.

Charge Over Tombstones Captured Town for the French. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS

Panis, June 1 .- Ablain St. Nazaire now entirely in the hands After weeks of the hardest kind fighting since the German drive, the town with all its defences, as well as 500 prisoners, munitions and foodstuffs, was taken. Announcement of this vic-tory came to-night in an official review,

"During the night and early morning of the next day the rest of the village lying behind the cemetery was carried. We found a lot of munitions and foodstuffs. By the afternoon of the 29th all Ablain was in our power. We found 500 German bodies in the ruins. We captured altogether 600 prisoners and

capaired altogether 500 prisoners and fourteen mitralleuses. Our losses were 200 killed and wounded."

"After the attack of the German troops holding the village twenty alone remained living, most of the others having been killed by their own artillery for wishing to give themselves the control of the con wishing to give themselves up to The Germans, however, did not arrive at the point of surrender without a bitter struggle, as the remainder of the

"The Germans clung tenaciously to RESERVISTS TO SAIL.

Italy's Instructions Due To-morrow

One Squad Now on Way Home.

Instructions for the embarkation of the town had been captured,
"The commander of the French forces knew exactly the enemy's strength—five quick fires in the competery and

Instructions for the embarkation of the port of New 3d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 45, 379, 1276, 1440 and 2031 Broad; ay, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 given to the Italian newspapers by consular officials to-morrow. Word was

Night Attacks, Revealed by Searchlight.

LONDON, June 1 .- The War Office announced officially to-day that Turkish losses in the Dardanelles up to a fortnight ago were estimated at 40,000. The statement proceeds to recount night at tacks by the Turks in which they were discovered in mass formation by searchlights and terribly punished by the al

The British report follows:

Regarding the operations in the Dardanelles, Turkish prisoners recently arrived in Egypt say that the Ottoman losses in the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula have been terribly heavy. The Twentieth Regiment of the California o ment was almost annihilated, its Cold alone of all the officers escaping death or capture. Almost equally se-vere were the losses borne by the Fif-There are no such things as sheets.

enth Regiment.
The loss in officers generally has been very heavy and the gaps are being filled by naval officers and cadets from the military school. Men from every military class, Ni am Redif, and Mustafiz, are now found in the same unit. The attacks on the Krithia post-

tion early in May were most costly operations for the Turks. Ordered by Gen. Liman von Sanders to attack with empty magazines, with the bayonet only, and by night they assaulted our columns.

120 of 3,000 Escape.

Repeatedly they were caught by point blank ranges by machine guns and rifle fire. Only 120 men could be collected out of a regiment originally 3,000 men strong.

The Allies' mountain guns on more than one occasion caught the as they were assembling at night fo they were kept for some minutes at a time under heavy rifle and shrapnel

'The landing." said an Arab officer who was among the prisoners, "costly and difficult, but it was bo losses in a series of desperate and unavailing counter attacks, I was made a prisoner a fortnight ago. We then had lost at least 40,000 men

that two Turkish battalions peding in spite of the efforts of their

Paralyzed in Trenches Prisoners say the firing of the

and that the naval guns have at times the heaviest shells burst were frequently so dazed and shaken by the explosions as to be paralyzed. Prisoners in some cases frankly adwhy Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey went to war, while others curse the Germans heartlly.

Dardanelles campaign which indicates that fighting there during the last days has been of a desultory charac The French statement follows: The fighting has resolved itself for

taken place almost daily, and they all have come to an end with gain for the allied troops.

On the western slope of the ravine of Kereves Dere a detachment volunteers belonging to a colo regiment captured by assault trenches. Our men went forward with such speed that the defenders of this fort, taken by surprise, fled without making any resistance.

Repulse Turkish Attacks.

Two counter attacks delivered by the Turks in large numbers, the pur-pose of which was to recapture the fort in question, were repulsed by u and the enemy suffered heavy losses. The British troops also wen a brilliant success in repulsing a vio-lent assault near Gaba Tepe. The transportation of Turkish troops to the Dardanelles has been interrupted by the operation of a British submarine to the Dardanelles has been interrupted by the operation of a British submarine which is cruising near Constantinople, May 25:

Further Athens despatches say that the battle cruiser Sultan Selim formerly the Goeben, has been practically dismanded, and that great pessimism regarding the war exists in Constantinople, where there is a popular desire to open the Straits and sue for peace.

There was a condition of panic in There was a condi

Mas June Roses

oming greatly excited and troops on board transports being disembarked. Greeks and Italians who have arrived at Dedeagatch say the submarine acsobered the Turkish popula

Official announcement was made to day by the Secretary of the Admiralty that all the officers of the British battleship Majestic, sunk May 27 off the Galli poli peninsula, had been saved.

TURKS REPORT GAINS. announce Losses to Allies at eral Points.

AMSTERDAM, June 1.—The Turkish War Office issued the following state-ment to-day, telling of general repulses to allied attacks:

The enemy on Monday attacked our right wing near Avi Burnu, but was repulsed. His losses were estimated at 100 killed and more dead were observed in the valley Monday night the enemy attempted to recapture the trenches lost the pre-

vious day in his centre by a surprise attack. He was repulsed everywhere and lost many in killed. We also took arms and ammunition, On the front of Sedd-El-Bahr there have been exchanges of artillery and

FEARS BULGARIAN MOVE.

Against Possible Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Chronicle raw cotton and wool are used for prespondent, who has been travelling manufacture of a soldier's unificush the Balkans, says that Turkey, overcoat and other clothing. Assur through the Balkans, says that Turkey, overcoat and other clothing. Assured the fearing Bulgaria's intervention in the that Germany had 5,000,000 sheet war, following the lead of Italy, is now, 1914 it is figured that she would strengthening the fortresses and defences of Chataldja and Kirk-Kilisseh in readiness for a possible Bulgarian move-

the Armenian massacres. Kurdish back on her home supply.

Germany, it is said, uses more and clips in the making of her clothed armenian and murdering. A deputation appealed to the chief of police who, shrugging his shoulders, said: "We are at war. The Armenians are friends of the materials that enter into the materials that enter int the Russians, so that the fewer left the facture of better it will be."

night, the police joining in. Fully 250 per cent. more clips (tailors' cuttings men were killed. The correspondent from new cloth) were exported to Gersays the women, if old, were murdered many from this country before the if young, they were taken war than to any other country. Children generally were spared.

Ten Turkish Submarines in Stralts. Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN Simultaneously the French War Office | LONDON, June 1.—According to a de-has issued a statement regarding the spatch to the Daily Mail from Athens the

Turks are as ten submarines operating about the

SERBIANS ATTACK AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, June 1 .- The Serbians have serious one for Germany,

resumed military activity against Austria, according to a despatch from Nish to-day. The Government issued to-day a report of a successful artillery engagement, as a result of which a battalion of Austrians who were fortifying positions northeast of Capinova was dispersed. There has been activity on the Albanian frontier also. Not since December had any heavy

fighting between Serbians and Aus-trians been reported. It appears likely now that a new Serbian army has been organized. Austrian despatches have said that a new Austrian army preparing to take the field against Ser-

Serbian Fire Disperses Infantry. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

according to a despatch from Athens to-day.

Further Athens despatches say that

Graphian artillery dispersed an enemy battalion northeast of Kupinavo, and a detachment of cavalry with gun teams.

Fresh GERMANS MAY LACK FRENCH HOLD FIRM WINTER UNIFORMS UNDER STIFF ATTACK

With World's Markets Closed, Germans Unable to Dislodge Wool Shortage Presents Serious Problem.

FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN ALL GAINS MAINTAINED

The problem of insuring a future supply of uniforms for her great armies of fighters, while at the same time guaran- heavy fighting north of Art eeing sufficient clothing for the old men the German losses are said to and the women and children, is causing official Germany more real anxiety than of the district north of the troublesome question of securing food supplies for all her people.

Experts in the wool and cotton trade Constantinople during the last submarine declare that since Germany has been raid in the Sea of Marmora, the people cut off from the wool and cotton mardeclare that since Germany has been was alternately held by the kets of the world by reason of the hands of the French Allies' blockade she faces the grave danger of inability to clothe her sol- the regions known as the diers properly many months longer and may have great difficulty in prosecuting another winter campaign if the war lasts until the snow flies again. Germany obtained the wool she used

her manufactures mainly from Aus- taking his works, one by one. The com tralia and New Zealand through the London markets and from South Amera, chiefly the Argentine Republi Montevideo. The London market is now denied her of course and she is cut off also from South American ports. Some of her stocks came from Russia, but they consisted of "carpet wool," and the war stopped business in that direction. She obtained comparatively small quantitles of "carpet wool" from Turkey but Turkey is in the war and the Turks need all their own wool.

Less Home Production. Germany had 16,000,000 sheep of her

own in 1900, according to the reports, but this figure was reduced to 5,000,000 In 1907. It is assumed that the total has been still further reduced since then. It is admitted that the war has made necessary to slaughter many sheep for food purposes and that has decreased the amount of home wool. When the Germans invaded Belgium

they seized all the wool in sight and shipped back some 30,000,000 pounds to the fatherland, leaving the Belgians no wool at all. They also confiscated a large amount in their invasion of north-ern France. It is estimated that thirty pounds of

Germany had 5,000,000 sheep ment.

The correspondent telegraphs an interview with a reliable eyewitness of hausted already) she will have to fall

t will be." ing more than ever before the "rassacres continued far into the of her own people. It is said that

Large Plants Shut Down.

Already a number of Germany's big been obliged to suspend.

Germany's stocks of cotton also are ow and she has been unable to replenish them to any large degris known that representatives of man firms have disposed of large Nish Reports Successful Engage- be shipped to the fatherland

millions is the empire's great problem 'I Louis Capen of Charles F. Smillie & Co., 27 Cedar street, said that of the 271,000 bales of wool exported from Argentina alone in 1914, 82,000 bales went to Hamburg, Bremen and Tries He added that the Allies are now using "carpet wools" in the making of uni-forms, and he believes the Germans wil do the same.

AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY. Many Arrive at Points in Switzerland.

Bern says that during the day many Americans have been entering Switzer-land from Germany. "Many of the arrivals," says the des-

LONDON, June 1 .-- A despatch from

masters of the position despite ounter attacks.

Them From Positions

North of Souchez.

PARIS, June 1 .- After two days

official communique, are gradu

muniqué was as follows:

ing down the enemy's resistance as

Very lively actions have taken place

In the "labyrinth" Neuville-Saint-Vaast we are continuin

tured terrain

We hold the rest of the car

Field Work Captured.

Violent fighting took place last nig

north of St. Die, during t. May 30-31, a German atta-



Butterick has had established branches for years in

Australia

Argentine Republic

Austria Belgium Brazil British West Indies Central America Chile Denmark Finland France Germany Great Britain Holland Italy Mexico New Zealand Norway Panama Peru Russia South Africa Sweden Switzerland Uruguay

There are special editions of Butterick Publications in five languages - English, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in addition to those circulating exclusively in the United States and Canada.

Butterick publications may be obtained anywhere in the whole world.

Mere size may not always be a conclusive argument. But when an organization has reached a position of leadership by a steady growth over many years and includes in this success the confidence of milions of people, its size has significance.

BUTTERICK



The Qualifications of a Competent Trustee

TNTEGRITY, responsibility, good judgment regarding investments, knowledge of the law respecting trusteeship, executive ability - and all of these sustained without interruption - are necessary under modern conditions before a trustee can be considered really competent.

No individual can possess all of these essential qualifications. He may have integrity, responsibility, good judgment, knowledge, and executive ability, yet he lacks the continuous existence which assures that uninterrupted management so necessary to the welfare of an estate.

This Company possesses all of the essential qualifications of a competent trustee, including assured existence throughout generations of beneficiaries. It will afford complete protection to your estate if appointed executor and trustee under your will.

> Telephone 8900 Rector or call at 16 Wall Street. An officer will be glad to confer with you.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Resources, \$200,000,000

